

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE SUPREME COURT

STAND UP FOR DEMOCRACY,  
Plaintiff-Appellee,

Supreme Court No. 145387

Court of Appeals No. 310047

v

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS,  
RUTH JOHNSON, in her Official Capacity as  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE  
OF MICHIGAN  
Defendants-Appellants,

**The appeal involves a ruling  
that State governmental action  
is invalid.**

and

CITIZENS FOR FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY,  
Intervening Defendant-Appellant.

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DEFENDANTS BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS AND SECRETARY OF  
STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

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Dated: July 18, 2012

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## ARGUMENT

In its order, this Court asked the parties to address two particular questions at oral argument, and permitted the parties to file supplemental briefs addressing those questions.

The Court first asked “whether plaintiff actually complied with the 14-point type requirement in MCL 168.482 (2), specifically given the terms ‘type’ and ‘point.’” And then asked “if not, whether substantial compliance with the 14-point type requirement in § 482(2) is sufficient to give plaintiff a clear legal right to certification of the petition.” (See Exhibit A)<sup>1</sup>. Because these are the ultimate questions at issue in this case, and because the State Defendants do not have a position with respect to these questions under the circumstances, the State Defendants offer no additional briefing with respect to these questions.

But Chief Justice Young and Justice Markman posed additional questions that the State Defendants, as the institutional bodies charged with enforcing the statutes in question, have an interest in addressing. Accordingly, the State Defendants offer the following supplemental responses:

### A. Questions from Chief Justice Young.

1. Whether the “point” size measurement of “type” requires measurement of the entire printer’s block.

Justice Young first asks whether the “point” size of “type” requires a size measurement of the entire printer’s block rather than the actual character produced

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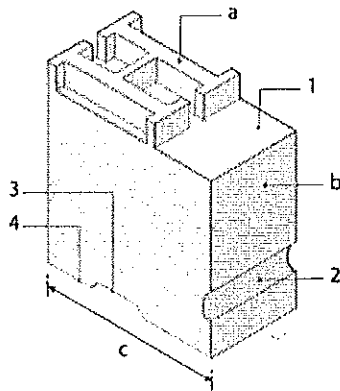
<sup>1</sup> This is a full sized, un-reduced copy of the signature page of Plaintiff’s petition as filed with the Secretary of State.


by the block for purposes of MCL 168.482 as enacted in 1954 and amended in 1965. The answer to this question is “yes” based on the dictionary definitions of “point,” “point system,” and “type.”

In support of his question, Justice Young cited two dictionaries, the *Webster’s New International Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition* (1948), and the *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* (1965). In looking at the 1948 and 1965 dictionaries, the relevant definitions for “point” and “point system” generally indicate that a “point” is a unit used to measure the size of type, and that a point is about 1/72 of an inch. (See Exhibit B). Turning to the relevant definition of “type,” both dictionaries define it as a wooden or metal rectangular block that has a letter or character cast in relief on its face. *Id.* The word “type” also means an assembly or composition of the blocks as printed – in other words, the letters as printed on a page. *Id.* Neither dictionary describes in writing how point size translates to the block. But both dictionaries include a diagram of a block of type, and the 1965 dictionary’s diagram labels “point size” as running the full length of the block. *Id.* A similar diagram is reproduced below.<sup>2</sup> The “c” represents “point size,” and includes the whole length of the block, which incorporates additional spacing or leading below the letter.

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<sup>2</sup> This diagram was found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sort\\_\(typesetting\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sort_(typesetting)).



 **Diagram of a cast metal sort.** a face, b body or shank, c point size, 1 shoulder, 2 nick, 3 groove, 4 foot.

The height of the actual printed letter is therefore not the same as the length of the block. In other words, a 12 point-type block does not produce a 12 point letter, it will be smaller depending upon how much “white” space or leading appears on the block. Thus, based on these diagrams, the point size of type was traditionally measured by the length of the block, not the actual character. (See also Exhibit C, excerpt from *The Elements of Typographic Style*). This would have been the Legislature’s understanding of the words “14-point boldfaced *type*” as used in § 482(2) when it was enacted in 1954, and amended in 1965.

**2. Whether these definitions of “point” and “type” continue to control the interpretation of MCL 168.482 (2).**

Justice Young next asked whether the definitions of “point” and “type” discussed above continue to control the interpretation of § 482(2). As Justice Young observed, § 482 was amended in 1993 and 1998, and no changes were made with respect to its use of the words “point” and “type.” Notably, the words “point,” “point system,” and “type” were not defined any differently at the time of those amendments. (See Exhibit D, excerpts from *The American Heritage College*

*Dictionary* (1997).) Under these circumstances, there is no reason to believe or conclude that the Legislature now intends that those words have a different meaning or definition. Accordingly, these definitions continue to control the interpretation of § 482(2).

**3. Whether these definitions of “point” and “type” can be applied to petitions produced by computers and software.**

Justice Young’s last question essentially asks whether and how these traditional definitions of “point” and “type” can be applied to modern-day petitions produced via computers, software, and printers.

The simple answer is that the same concepts are replicated in computer software programs that result in the production of digital type from an electronic printer. The term “point” still means 1/72 of an inch whether its digital type or traditional type produced by metal blocks or some other means.<sup>3</sup> With respect to “type,” obviously digital type is not produced using metal blocks or “type” in that sense of the word. In digital type the block is now an imaginary or invisible design space from which the digital type is scaled. (See Exhibit C).<sup>4</sup> The design space is based on the traditional “em” square, which was the size of a piece of type in the designated point size. *The American Heritage College Dictionary* (1997). It is typically a bit larger than the distance from the tallest ascender to the lowest descender of the particular typeface, which is scaled to the specified type size, i.e.,

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<sup>3</sup> See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point\\_\(typography\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_(typography)).

<sup>4</sup> See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point\\_\(typography\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_(typography)).

12 point, 14 point, etc.<sup>5</sup> Digital type, like traditional type, is designed or arranged within the invisible box. And like characters on traditional metal or wooden type, no part of a character or letter within the box measures the exact point size.<sup>6</sup>

But this is more information than is necessary to decide the issues at hand. The bottom line is that digital type printed in a specific point size will be the same size as type printed in the same point size by some other means since the numerical value of a "point" is consistent. For example, the *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (1960), cited by Justice Markman, sets forth a number of type styles in various point sizes. (See Exhibit D). Microsoft Word offers a few of the same type styles, and they are replicated below in the same point size:

This is 8-point Bodoni

*This* is 8-point CENTURY

This is 6-point Clarendon

*This* is 8-point GARAMOND

This is 10-point GOUDY OLD STYLE

*This* is 8-point Old English

A comparison of these digital examples with the page from the 1960 dictionary, which was certainly not printed using a computer and Microsoft Word, reveals that, with the exception of the Garamond example, which is larger, they are virtually identical in size. As far as the State Defendants are aware, no one else has challenged the point sizes of type in petitions prepared using software and

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<sup>5</sup> See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface>, and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em\\_%28typography%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29). There is a diagram showing em squares in the definition of "type" in the 1948 dictionary cited by Justice Young. (See Exhibit B.)

<sup>6</sup> See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface>, and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em\\_%28typography%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29).



submitted under § 482(2) over the last decade and longer. These past petitions, like Plaintiff's, were accompanied by printer's affidavits affirming the various required typesizes and warnings.<sup>7</sup> Thus, the words "14-point boldface *type*" as used in § 482(2) may be given the same meaning today as they had in 1954 and 1965, and need not be given any different meaning in order to encompass modern-day petitions produced in digital type.

## B. Questions from Justice Markman

1. Whether there is any significance to the phrase "shall be . . . *printed in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type.*"

Justice Markman first asks what is the significance, if any, of the context in which the terms "point" and "type" are used within § 482(2), which, as emphasized by the Justice, states that the heading "shall be . . . *printed in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type.*" The State Defendants understand the Justice to be asking whether the words as emphasized in § 482(2) could be read to mean that the "letters" actually measure 14 point. In light of the definitions of the words "point" and "type" as discussed above, a more reasonable construction of the phrase is that it clarifies that the heading should appear in all capital letters, not that the letters should measure exactly 14 points. This is supported by the fact that the other relevant provisions use the same language except for the "capital letters." See MCL 168.482(3) ("The full text of the amendment so proposed shall follow and be *printed*

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<sup>7</sup> The printers either prepare the petitions themselves and thus can affirm the point sizes, or use desktop publishing software to review an electronic file of the petition and confirm the point sizes that way.

*in 8-point type*") (emphasis added), and MCL 168.482(5) ("The following warning shall be *printed in 12-point type* immediately above the place for signatures, on each part of the petition.") (emphasis added).

If indeed the Legislature had intended that the actual letters be measured, someone would have advanced that argument earlier in the 47 years that have passed since the 1965 amendment of § 482(2). The State Defendants further observe that construing § 482(2) to require capital letters measuring exactly 14 points in height, will most certainly render the six additional petitions proposing various initiatives for the November 2012 general election that have been filed with the Secretary of State invalid.<sup>8</sup>

**2. How should the printer's block be measured, and what are the sizes of the blocks at issue in this case.**

With respect to this question, Justice Markman assumes that point size is the measure of the entire printer's block, and asks how is such a block to be measured, and what size are the blocks at issue in this case.

As discussed above, with digital type the block is an imaginary equivalent of the printer's block, a rectangular space surrounding the letter that is measured in points, and not by the dimensions of the letter itself. (Exhibit C).<sup>9</sup> Thus, the block for digital type is measured in points just like a printer's block. And when a font

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<sup>8</sup> See [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Bal\\_Prop\\_Status\\_2011\\_2\\_346859\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Bal_Prop_Status_2011_2_346859_7.pdf). The proposals identified as B, C, D, E, F, and G, met the filing deadline, and are being canvassed by the Bureau of Elections.

<sup>9</sup> See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface>, and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em\\_%28typography%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29).

and point size is selected on the computer, the point size reflects the size of the imaginary block. Regarding the size of the block, and thus the size of the type, in question here, Defendant Board of State Canvassers, as a body, did not resolve this issue.

**3. Would 3-point letters in a 14-point block be sufficient to satisfy § 482(2).**

Justice Markman next asks whether “3-point font . . . would be sufficient under the statute as long as the blank space between the two lines is sufficiently large.” This question asks, hypothetically, whether people could defeat the purpose of the statutory 14-point type size requirement by manipulating the size of the letters within the block.<sup>10</sup>

While it is technically possible that someone using more advanced software could manipulate the letters within a 14-point digital block so that the letters were smaller than they were designed to be, it is difficult to conceive why someone would do so. The incentive for petition proponents is to carefully follow the statutory requirements and the Secretary of State’s instructions, otherwise the petition will not be certified for the ballot. There does not appear to be any benefit in making a petition less readable than they already are by manipulating the type size. And, in fact, if someone attempted to submit a petition in such form the State Defendants

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<sup>10</sup> There is no exact formula or measure for how tall a letter will appear within the digital printer’s block – it is up to the typeface designer. But a rough guideline is that an average font may have a capital letter height of 70 % of the box, and a lower case letter height of 48 % of the box. See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em\\_%28typography%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29).

would likely reject or refuse to certify such a petition. Moreover, while this would be easier to do using computers, the same manipulation could have been accomplished using traditional metal type or other forms of printing but the State Defendants are not aware of any past attempt to do so. And in any event, this is not the scenario presented here. Plaintiff's petition heading, whatever its exact point size, does not deviate by the multiple point sizes suggested in the hypothetical.

**4. What legislative purpose is served under § 483(2) by a type-size requirement that measures the blocks compared to the actual printed character.**

Finally, Justice Markman asks what legislative purpose would be served under § 482(2) by a type-size requirement that measures the size of the block rather than the actual printed letter.

The phrasing of this question suggests that it may be undesirable to measure type size in that manner. But based on the above, that is how type size has historically been measured, and is still measured today even in the digital type era. Thus, the "purpose" of such a requirement was and is to simply conform to the standard practice. If the Legislature had meant that the letters must measure the exact point size, it could have expressly said so. To the extent the Court is concerned about the uniformity of type size used on petitions, this could be addressed by the Legislature or perhaps by the Secretary of State, by requiring that a specific font be used for all petitions.<sup>11</sup> However, that is not yet the law or

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<sup>11</sup> Although certainly the Legislature was aware in 1965, 1993, and 1998 that fonts are not universal in that different fonts may produce slightly larger or smaller

requirement as § 482(2) only requires that the heading be printed “in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type.”

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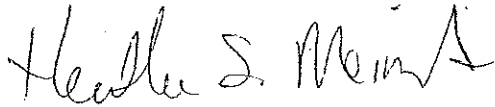
letters, yet still measure the same point size. The definition of “type” in the *Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary* (1960), includes examples of different font styles in the same point size, which appear visibly different. (Exhibit D).

## CONCLUSION AND RELIEF REQUESTED

The Board acknowledges that it has a legal duty to issue an official declaration of the sufficiency or insufficiency of Plaintiff Stand Up For Democracy's petition. The Board attempted to fulfill its statutory duty, but was unable to do so. Under these circumstances, the Board will abide by any directive this Court issues regarding the sufficiency of the petition.

Respectfully submitted,

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517.373.6434

Dated: July 18, 2012

# EXHIBIT A

# REFERENDUM OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Paid for with regulated funds by Stand Up for Democracy, 1034 North Washington Ave., Lansing, MI 48906

A PETITION for a referendum election to repeal Public Act 4 of 2011, which allows the governor to declare a local government or school district in receivership and appoint an emergency manager to take control with the following powers, among others: to assume the powers of local elected officials; to take control of revenue and spending; to terminate, modify and renegotiate contracts; to refuse to bargain with employee representatives; to take control of employee pension funds under certain circumstances; and with the governor's approval, to sell public assets or dissolve a city, township or county. This referendum proposal is to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 2012. THE FULL TEXT OF THE LEGISLATION TO BE REFERRED APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PETITION.

010913

We, the undersigned qualified and registered electors, residents in the county of Washtenaw State of Michigan, respectively petition for referendum of legislation.

**WARNING - A person who knowingly signs this petition more than once, signs a name other than his or her own, signs when not a qualified and registered elector, or sets opposite his or her signature on a petition, a date other than the actual date the signature was affixed, is violating the provisions of the Michigan election law.**

MARK WHETHER REGISTERED TO VOTE IN CITY OR TOWNSHIP AND WRITE ITS NAME	SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	STREET ADDRESS OR RURAL ROUTE	ZIP CODE	DATE OF SIGNING		
					MO	DAY	YEAR
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	1. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Joel Bird</u>	<u>1702 E. Forest</u>	<u>48198</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Thomas A. Kmet</u>	<u>7889 Ann Arbor</u>	<u>48197</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	3. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Sharon Kay Boyd</u>	<u>1717 Harding Rd.</u>	<u>48109</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Vince J. Cingolani</u>	<u>6143 Vail Dr.</u>	<u>48197</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Raymond M. Olson</u>	<u>1305 Prescott</u>	<u>48103</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	6. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Edward A. Corce</u>	<u>309 N. 10th Street</u>	<u>48103</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	7. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>John Russell Boyd</u>	<u>1717 HARDING RD</u>	<u>48104</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Sylvia I. Harker</u>	<u>1456 Catalina Dr</u>	<u>48103</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	9. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>KATHLEEN LESUEUR</u>	<u>1456 CATALINA DR</u>	<u>48103</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ann Arbor</u>	10. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>John Ross</u>	<u>1900 Scio Church</u>	<u>48103</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	11. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Richard K. Hefner</u>	<u>2797 Stewart</u>	<u>48108</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	12. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Carol D. Rute</u>	<u>2797 Seminole</u>	<u>48108</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	13. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Michael W. Wiser</u>	<u>801 Denham Ave</u>	<u>48198</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	14. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Cale W. Wiser</u>	<u>510 Holmes Rd</u>	<u>48199</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2011</u>
CITY OF <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Ypsilanti</u>	15. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Max Goodman</u>	<u>7191 S. Raymond Dr</u>	<u>48107</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2011</u>

CERTIFICATE OF CIRCULATOR

The undersigned circulator of the above petition asserts that he or she is qualified to circulate this petition and that each signature on the petition was signed in his or her presence, and that, to his or her best knowledge and belief, each signature is the genuine signature of the person purporting to sign the petition, the person signing the petition was at the time of signing a qualified registered elector of the city or township indicated preceding the signature, and the elector was qualified to sign the petition.

CIRCULATOR - Do not sign or date certificate until after circulating petition.  
[Signature] (Date) 07.23.11

**WARNING - A circulator knowingly making a false statement in the above certificate, a person not a circulator who signs as a circulator, or a person who signs a name other than his or her own as circulator is guilty of a misdemeanor.**

Printed Name of Circulator: Carle E. Brooks  
City or Township Where Qualified to be Registered: Ypsilanti Township - Washtenaw  
Complete Residence Address (Street and Number or Rural Route): 613 CENTENNIAL AVE. Ypsilanti, MI 48198  
(Zip Code) 48198



## EXHIBIT B

MICHIGAN STATE LAW LIBRARY

# WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

**19. Educ.** A unit of academic credit.  
**20. Distributor.** A member of two platons in tungsten plaques of the circuit breaker, the other stationary through which the circuit is made or broken. b The luminous end of a carbon in an arc.  
**21. Embroidery.** Any stitch used in canvas work; also, canvas work; — called also *needle point*.  
**22. Exchange.** A response given in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means \$1 a share.  
**23. Falconry.** The perpendicular rising of a hawk over the place where his prey has gone into cover; as, to make a point, to indicate the quarry by rising directly over the place.  
**24. Fencing.** A thrust or lunge; as, tierce point.  
**25. Games & Sports.** a In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself. b Archery. (1) A pile; also, the sharpened end of a steel. (2) A count of one more hit or best score under given conditions. (3) A wing, n. 12 h. c Backgammon. One of the tapered places of a backgammon board. d pl. Bowling ball. The positions of the pitcher and catcher. e pl. Bowling. A variety of the game of bowls in which points are scored to each competitor for skill in drawing, guarding, trailing, and driving, a maximum of 3 points being scored for each of 32 shots. f Boxying. The tip of the chin. g Croquet. The 2nd croquet. h Groquet. The running of an arch or stake in the proper order of play. i Lacrosse. The position of the player of either side who is stationed nearest to his own goal keeper; also, a player in this position. j Piquet. The suit having the greatest pin value down, the player holding it scoring according to its length. 26. Point of view. The three lines of stitching or creasing on the back of a glove.  
**27. Her.** a One of the several different parts of the esutcheon (which see). b Obs. A pile-shaped charge, usually in the base of a shield, used as an abatement. c Obs. Any of the pendants of a label.  
**28. Hunting.** a The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter in pointing. b Outlet. A spot to which a straight run is made; hence, a straight run from point to point; a cross-country race.  
**29. Lacermaking.** a Strictly, needle-point lace (see NEEDLE-POINT, adj., 2); lace made with the needle; as, Venetian point; Brussels point. b Loosely, any handmade lace; hence, point. c A kind of needle lace consisting of a series of loops.  
**30. Mach.** The shaped end of a leaf of a spring.  
**31. Math.** a An undefined geometric element concerning which it is postulated that at least two exist and that two suffice to determine a line. b A unit of area or volume of the complex plane represented by a point in the plane of the complex variable. c Any element in an aggregate of  $n$  dimensions conceived as determined by an ordered set of  $n$  values or co-ordinates. Cf. MULTIPLE POINT.  
**32. Med.** A vaccine point.  
**33. Mil.** a A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard (which see), to bring rear guard on the flank. b Obs. *Mit* & *Nau*. A wing.  
**34. Mining.** A pointed dredge through which steam or water is introduced into frozen gravel to thaw it for mining or dredging.  
**35. Music.** a A note in medieval music; a punctus. b A dot or mark in medieval music designating increase in note values; — more fully, point note, augment or color. c A complex musical mark designating a certain rhythm or style of rendering. See 2d pp. 4. d (1) A short strain, phrase, or tune; a signal consisting of such. "A point of war." Scott. (2) A phrase or passage of imitation in a piece of contrapuntal music; also, the entry of a fugue subject, or of a similar important part, after a long interval. e A musical mark distinguished from its beat.  
**36. Naut.** a One of 32 points of the compass (see POINTS or THE COMPASS); also, the difference, of 1½ degrees, between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a point. b A reef point.  
**37. Paper Mfg.** A unit of thickness equal to ¼ inch.  
**38. Philol.** In the writing of languages using Semitic alphabets, a sign for indicating accents, signs or marks; as, the *shema* in Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic alphabets, any one of the signs used to indicate vowels; in the Hebrew, a sign used to indicate variation or doubling of a consonant (see DAGESH) or to mark stress accent; in the Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Turkish, a sign called a diacritical point, used to distinguish letters similar in form.  
**39. Phys.** a A short steel pin fixed on the tympan of a handpress, to perforate the sheet and so aid in registering succeeding impressions. b A piece of steel placed in the furniture of a form to mark the sheet at a certain place, as a guide for folding. c A short sharp piece of serrated steel, fastened to the end of a metal base in a form, for marking the matter so that it can be registered on corresponding slits of a folding machine. d See POINT SYSTEM, 3; TVEE.  
**40. Punctuation.** A mark used to show the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period.  
And there a space for ended is my tale. Chaucer.  
**41. Read.** a A point rail. b Brit. A switch. c The tip of the angle between two rails in a frog. See FROG, n., 14, Illust.  
**42. Stonecutting.** A tool with a pyramidal point, used to smooth down rough surfaces. See POINT SYSTEM, 3.  
**43. Type Founding.** See POINT SYSTEM, adj.  
**44. Vener.** A line or snarl of a panty. — at a point, for at all points; properly, b Obs. Also at a point. Ready; prepared. c Archaic. With to, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. Also at the point to or of.  
You are at point to lose your liberties. Shak.  
d Obs. Also at a point. Agreed; decided; resolved. e Also at all points. In every way or respect. — at the point of, at the point of force or compulsion. — beside the point. Aside from the point aimed at; irrelevant or irrelevantly. — from point to point. From one detail to another; in detail; circumstantially. New Rare. — in point, a Obs. In condition or order. b Her. Meeting at their points; said of two piles, o. — in point, in point; said of the matter of, as regards. — in point of, to, or for. = at a point. b above. Obs. — in point of fact. In fact. "In point of fact, he was nearly fifty." M. Deland. — on, or upon, the point (of Obs. to). On the verge of; just about to; formerly, close to the point. — of the point, a Archaic. "To the minutest detail, exactly. — to the point. A Pertinent; relevant; as, evidence that is not to the point. b Concentrated on the

salient point or points; concise and apposite; as, a speech *pointed out* its chief *points*; *upon point*. *Obs.* A danger; on penalty. *b* In fact or reality. — *upon this point of*. See on the point of, above.

**point** (point). A combining form of the noun *point*, sometimes written separately, as in:

blue point	eyepoint	snag point
bur point	fire point	spear point
high point	needle point	standpoint
change point	organ point	strong point
counterpoint	pen point	turning point
cut point	plowpoint	vantage point
decimal point	rest point	viewpoint
diamond point	right point	vowel point

**point** (point), *v.* **POINTING**; **POINTING**. [*ME.* *poinden*, fr. *OF.* *pointier*. See **POINT**, *n.*] **Transitive**, *1.* *a* *Obs.* To pierce or prick with a pointed object; to wound or puncture. *b* To work on with a sharpened tool; specif., to cut or work on, as a surface in stonemaking, with a "point." *2.* To furnish with a point or points; to cause to have an acute end; as, to point a dart; also, to give point, force, or piquancy to, as to a remark; to make piquant or poignant; as, fiercely, food to point a matter; to puncture. *3.* To furnish with a position or direction of, as with the finger; to direct attention or notice to; to give prominence to; to indicate; — esp. with *out*; as, the error was *pointed out*. It was easy for Zebeek-Dorchel to point the jealousy of the Russian court to others. *Dr Quincy.*

**2.** To direct, to turn, or to upon; to aim; to turn, as the eyes toward a point; as, to point a gun; to point the finger of scorn at a person; to point a tree in felling it.

**3. *a* *Obs.* To mark with pricks or dots; to note; describe. *b* *Obs.* To fasten or adorn with points, or tagged laces. *c* To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by points or dots, as figures, or esp. the decimal fraction from the integral part; — with *off*.**

**4. *Transitive*. To lead. To lead a man on a point.**

**5. *Transitive*. To insert white hairs into (certain furs, as beaver, fox, or lynx).**

**6. *Transitive*. To stitch or crease points on (a glove).**

**9.** *Transitive*. To prick, dig, or turn (in or over) with the point of the spade; as, to *point* in manure.

**10.** *Transitive*. To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers.

**11.** *Transitive*. To finish (a wall) by filling the joints with cement, mortar, or other material after the wall is built. *b* More usually, to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (a wall) and fill with new material.

**12.** *Transitive*. To indicate the direction in which a drill hole is to be driven. *b* To direct operations for starting a fire. *c* To start or to start a hole so that a desired direction is attained.

**13.** *Transitive*. To mark (as in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic alphabets) with vowel points; to insert the vowel points in.

**14.** *Transitive*. To supply with or as with punctuation marks; to put the proper indications of division or character in (a piece of writing); as, to *point* a letter; to *point*, to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. *Specif.*, to mark, as a psalm or canticle, with points as an aid in chanting; hence, to arrange the words of (a psalm, canticle, etc.) to the notes of the chant.

**15.** *Transitive*. To locate in a block of marble or like material certain points or selected points of (a piece of statuary). See **MARKING**, *v.* *1*, *9*.

**16.** *Transitive*. To dress (a stone) with a point.

—, *Intransitive*; **1.** To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object, or attract attention to it; to direct attention thus, as in scorn or contempt; also, to direct the mind; hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to*. *2.* To direct the action of the tongue; to utter. *Drayton.*

**2.** To indicate the presence and place of game by a fixed look and position, as certain hunting dogs do.

**3.** To be situated with the point (to or toward); to be directed; to face or look; also, to aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east; his action pointed towards that result.

**4.** To protect or run in a point. *Now Rare.*

**5.** *Aid*. To come to a head, or to be on the point of opening. *Said of a head of wind.*

**6.** *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind; as, the *points* higher with fib set.

**point a cable or rope.** *Naut.* To taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles.

**point a sail.** *Naut.* To insert reef points through the eyelet holes.

**point a toe.** To rest a forefoot, as on the toe, or hold a foot in a point, or remove the weight of the body from it; — said of a horse, as one affected with navicular disease.

**point the yards** (of a vessel). *Naut.* To brace the yards up sharp so as to offer less resistance to the wind.

**point up.** *n. Colloq.* To give added saliency or emphasis to, as a speech or the like. *b* = **POINT**, *v.* 1, 11.

[**point** (*pwānt*), *n.* [*F.*] *Point*, lace making, a stitch. *b* = **POINT** (lace); as, *point de Milan*, etc.]

**point** (*point*), *adj.* **Phonet.** = **DENTAL**, *adj.* 2.

**point, adj.** Point-device; complete. *B. Jonson.*

**point, v. Point-blank; directly. *Richardson.***

**point, v. 1. [Shortened fr. *appoint*.] *Obs.* *a* To fix; settle on; decree; name; appoint. *b* To furnish; equip.**

**point-a-ble** (*point'-a-b'l*), *adj.* See **ABLE**.

**point-age** (*point'-ij*), *n.* [See **AGE** *n.*] Points collectively.

**pointal** (*point'-al*), *adj.* *Var.* of **POINTAL**.

[**pointal** (*point'-al*), *adj.* *Var.* of **POINTAL**.] [*F.*] Needle-point lace, esp. Brussels and Alençon.

**point** alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with a system of raised points corresponding to letters. See **1ST POINT**, 10.

[**point**/'*ap'p'l*/'*quē* (*pwānt'-ā'plē'k'wē*), *n.*] [*F.*] Lace with handmade patterns, either bobbin or needle-point, applied to a continuous net ground, which may be handmade but [*point*/'*à*/'*ré*/'*sau* (*pwānt'-ā'rá'sō*), *n.*] [*F.*] Point lace with a net ground.

**point at infinity.** *Geom.* An ideal point; in affine geometry, an intersection of parallel lines; in inversive geometry, the point corresponding to  $\infty = 0$  in the involuntary correspondence.

**point bar.** *n.* The iron bar in a lace machine to which the points are secured. *b* One of the needles governing the warp threads in a Jacquard apparatus.

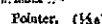
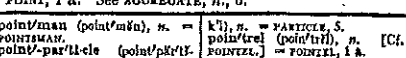
**point-blank**, *adv.* [*Prob.* fr. *OF.* *de pointe en blanco* directly, straight, or without obstacles in the way. The word blank, first at first referred to the white of the target. See **POINT**, *n.* 2, *3*, *4*, *adj.*] *In* point-blank manner.

**point-blank**, *adj.* *In* point-blank manner. *Fuller.*

**point-blank**' (*68*), *adj.* 1. Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a *point-blank* shot. 2. Direct; unqualified; blunt; as, a *point-blank* refusal.

## N

point/ful (point/'fʊl; -fʌ), <i>adj.</i> See <i>var.</i> — point/ful-ly (-lɪ), <i>adj.</i> — point/ful-ness, <i>n.</i>	point/ing, point/ings, <i>adv.</i> [point + 2d /ing.] With the point foremost. <i>Obs.</i>
--	--



points/wom'an. Fem. of <b>POINTA-</b> MAN a. Place. Obi.	pointure, n. [F.] <b>POINTING</b> . Obi.
point/-tag, n. An ariet of a	point/a-ble, adj. See <b>POINT</b> .
	poised. Poised. Ref.



Alternative for evaluating (d.f. 8)

4 Standard; Crossbar  $b$  has two

adjustable Stocks, c, d with  
points set to fit in small socket

plates fixed in the model, as  
at  $e$ , the Upper Bar  $f$  being

likewise set at  $g$ . Three socket

ing points of the stone to be

cut. The Middle Bar A carries a Pointer 1, which, when c. d.

and  $f$  are in position, is ad-  
 justed to any other point of the

model, as  $k$ . The apparatus is

then applied to the stone, c, d, and f being held up to their

socket plates, and the stone being then cut away at the

point corresponding to  $\lambda$  until

sockets. Other points are simi-

Early located.

11. ad), 2. — point-faced,

9), *adj.* Without a point;  
adj. blunt     b. Without a point

caning, as a remark. c Not

wolfless frane vapid silly

lessness, *n.*

A minute point.

A maker of points, or point-

ing (-ing), *adj.*, & *n.*  
 disappointment. *Obs.* *n.* *Dis-*

tion, or perfection. See 1st

[illegible]

н, б.

173. H. M. HARRISON 5

point/trel (point/trel), *n.* [Cf.

āle, chaotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ōve, hēre (116), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; Ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōhev, ōrb, ādd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod, fōot.

|| Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.



ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōlt, cōnnect; fōod, fōot;  
 ned on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

...ed on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

...the ...

# Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
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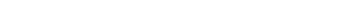
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**point**



poignard *var* of **POINARD**  
poisil- or poisilo- — see **POECHL-**  
poi.-klit-lo \pōikl'id-ik/ or **poo.-clit-lo** \pōē-  
clit-lo/ *relating to, or consisting of a* stru-

step, stage, or degree in the condition or development of something that is typically singled out as critical or decisive as otherwise highly significant or important (had reached a point where nothing seemed to matter any more) (arrived at a point where nothing seemed to matter any more)

points 11: *a* dexter  
chief, *b* middle  
chief, *c* sinister  
chief, *d* honor, *e*  
fess, *f* nombril, *g*  
dexter base, *h* mid  
dle base, *i* sinister  
base, *k* dexter flank  
*m* sinister flank









**typ·i·o** \ˈtīpik, -pēk/ *adj* [*F* *typique*, fr. LL *typicus*, fr. Gk *typikos*, fr. *typos* type + *-ikos* -ic]: **TYPICAL**; *esp*: conforming to type



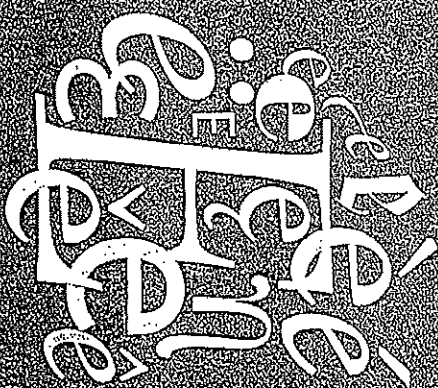
## EXHIBIT C



# The Elements of Typographic Style

second edition, revised & enlarged

Robert Bringhurst



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by Robert Bringhurst

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f

**Ball Terminal** A circular form at the end of the arm, leg or brow in letters such as a, c, f, j, r and y. Ball terminals are found in many romans and italics of the Romanic period, some Re-  
alist faces, and in many recent faces built on Romanic lines.  
Examples: Bodoni, Scotch Roman and Haas Clarendon. See also *beak terminal* and *teardrop terminal*.

**Baseline** Whether written by hand or set into type, the Latin lowercase alphabet implies an invisible staff consisting of at least four lines: topline, midline, baseline and beardline. The topline is the line reached by ascenders in letters like b, d, h, k, l. The midline marks the top of letters like a, c, e, m, x, and the top of the torso of letters like b, d, h. The baseline is the line on which all these letters rest. The beardline is the line reached by descenders in letters like p and q. The cap line, marking the top of uppercase letters like H, does not necessarily coincide with the topline of the lower case.

Round letters like e and o normally dent the baseline. Pointed letters like v and w normally pierce it, while the foot series of letters like h and m rest precisely upon it.

**Bastarda** A class of *blackletter* types. See page 250.

f

**Beak Terminal** A sharp spur, found particularly on the f, and also often on a, c, j, r and y, in many twentieth-century romans and, to a lesser degree, italics. Examples: Perpetua, Berling, Méridien, Pontifex, Veljović, Calisto.

**Bicameral** A bicameral alphabet is two alphabets joined. The modern Latin alphabet, which you are reading, is an example. It has an upper and a lower case, as closely linked and yet as easy to distinguish as the Senate and the House of Representatives. Unicameral alphabets (the Arabic, Hebrew and Devanagari alphabets, for example) have only one case. Tricameral alphabets have three — and a normal font of roman type can be described as tricameral, if you distinguish upper case, lower case and small caps.

**Bilateral** Extending to both sides. Bilateral serifs, which are always *reflexive*, are typical of roman faces, while unilateral serifs are typical of romans, Carolingians and italics.

**Bitmap** A digital image in unintelligent form. A letterform can be described morphologically, as a series of reference points and trajectories that mimic its perimeter, or embryologically, as the series of penstrokes that produce the form. Such descriptions are partially independent of size and position. The same image can also be described quite accu-

e

rately but superficially as the addresses of all the dots (or *bits*) in its digital representation. This sort of description, a *bitmap*, ties the image to one orientation and size.

**Blackletter** Blackletter is to typography what Gothic is to architecture: a general name for a wide variety of forms that stem predominantly from the north of Europe. Like Gothic buildings, blackletter types can be massive or light. They are often tall and pointed, but sometimes round instead. Compare *whiteletter*. The categories of blackletter include *bastarda*, *fraktur*, *quadrata*, *rotunda* and *textura*. See page 250.

**Bled** As a verb, to bleed means to reach to the edge of the page. As a noun, it means printed matter with no margin. If an image is printed so that it reaches beyond the trim line, it will bleed when the page is trimmed. Photographs, rules, solids and background screens or patterns are often allowed to bleed. Type can rarely do so.

**Blind** In letterpress work, printing blind means printing without ink, producing a colorless impression.

**Blind Folio** A page which is counted in the numbering sequence but carries no visible number.

**Block Quotation** A quotation set off from the main text, forming a paragraph of its own, often indented or set in a different face or smaller size than the main text. A *run-in quotation*, on the other hand, is run in with the main text and usually enclosed in quotation marks.

**Body** (1) In reference to foundry type: the actual block of type metal from which the sculpted mirror-image of the printed letter protrudes. (2) In reference to phototype or digital type: the rectangular face of the metal block that the letter would be mounted on *if it were* three-dimensional metal instead of a two-dimensional image or *bitmap*. Retained as a fiction for use in sizing and spacing the type.

**Body Size** In graphic terms, the *height* of the *face* of the type, which in letterpress terms is the *depth* of the *body* of the type. Originally, this was the height of the face of the metal block on which each individual letter was cast. In digital type, it is the height of its imaginary equivalent, the rectangle defining the space owned by a given letter, and not the dimension of the letter itself. Body sizes are usually given in points — but European type sizes are often given in Didot points, which are 7/8 larger than the points used in Britain and North America.

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bi

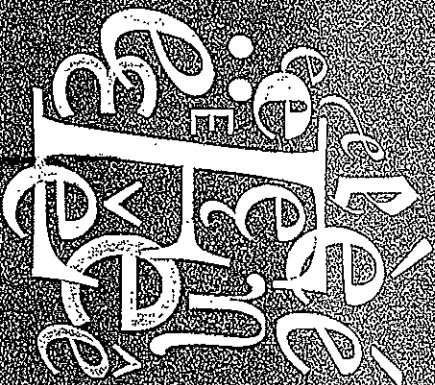
M

P,

# The Elements of Typographic Style

second edition, revised & enlarged

Robert Brinnohurst



*Drop Cap* A large initial capital or *versal* mortised into the text.

(See page 64 for examples.) Compare *elevated cap*.

*Drop Folio* A folio (page number) dropped to the foot of the page when the folios on other pages are carried near the top. Drop folios are often used on chapter openings.

*Dropline Paragraph* A paragraph marked by dropping directly down one line space from the end of the previous paragraph, without going back to the left margin. (See page 40 for an example.)

*Elevated Cap* A large initial capital or *versal* set on the same baseline as the first line of the text.

*En* In linear measure, a distance equal to the type size, and in square measure, the square of the type size. Thus an *en* is 12 pt (or a 12 pt square) in 12 pt type, and 11 pt (or an 11 pt square) in 11 pt type. Also called *munition*.

*En* Half an *em*. To avoid misunderstanding when instructions are given orally, typographers often speak of *ems* as *munitions* and *ens* as *nuts*.

*Extenders* Descenders and ascenders, i.e., the parts of the letterform that extend below the baseline, as in *p* and *q*, or above the midline, as in *b* and *d*.

*Eye* Synonym for *bowl*. But large *eye* means large *x-height*; open *eye* means large *aperture*.

*Fl* Flush left, which means set with an even left margin. By implication, the right margin is ragged. To be more precise, one could write *fl/rr*, meaning flush left, ragged right.

*Fl & r* Flush left and right, which is to say *justified*.

*Fleur-de-lis* A horticultural dingbat. That is to say, a typographic ornament ordinarily in the shape of a flower or leaf. Some fleurons are designed to be set in bulk and in combinations, to produce what amounts to typographic wallpaper.

*Flush and Hung* Set with the first line *fl*, and subsequent lines indented, like the entries in this glossary.

*Folio* In bibliography, a page or leaf; but in typography, a folio is normally a typeset page number, not the page itself.

*Font* A set of sorts or glyphs. In the world of metal type, this means a given alphabet, with all its accessory characters, in a given size. In relation to phototype, it usually means the assortment of standard patterns forming the glyph palette, without regard to size, or the actual filmstrip or wheel on which these patterns are stored. In the world of digital type, the font is the glyph palette itself or the digital information

Glossary  
of  
Typographic  
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itor) in a tree pool or billow, power, influence. Having grain (one's) pocket. [ME, *pod*, e, bag, of Gen. i adj. u.] *Gamel*, a r-sized folder. id. 2. A purse apply. 4. Old nd book. efore the pade n was control.

ils or pocket er can hold.

with blades of t in use. inor expenses. al North Ameri thus, having a i a very long t. (-siz') adj. 1. Small. of a bill that ent, by the t. urns. 2. A sima r chief execu

ent on the skin. A small pit. 1' adj. or amount; some.

s. Little by little. oco, little. 'te) adj. indolent. (Ital.: *poce*, to care for. /tism n. of the Appalach- 600 ft. itic U.S. A swag regionally used.

leguminous. d dehiscent. s the eggs of s forming part of ising that endi- ace. A detacha g personnel or a pod, as in p. - intr. To ke a pod. -tr. n.

als, such as sed.

oring tools. n a boring tool. pleopod. [*< NLat. -pod-*]

big toe. [ME *< 17* n, trap, scire.]

chief magistrate of Olta. *podestà*. ble. See *podestà*. vich. 1903-81. J.S.S.R. (196-). medicine that dition of discas- e ped- + -n. -di-a-trist n. of an arthrod- 1.)

or -di-ums. 1. M ker. 2. A stant. 3. A wall cinder. 4. A structure. c. *podion*, base, the

Russia S of Mon-

er-tasting reas

of dial. *pogbaden*, perh. of Eastern Abenaki orig.]

Po Hai (bō' hī'). See Bo Hai.

poi (poi) n. A Hawaiian food made from taro root that is cooked, pounded to a paste, and fermented. [Hawaiian.]

-poiesis suff. Production; creation; formation: *hematopoiesis*. [*< Gk. poiesis*, creation *< poiein*, to make. See *k'wel-2\**.]

-poietic suff. Productive; formative: *galactopoietic*. [*< Gk. poietikos*, creative *< poietēs*, maker *< poiein*, to make. See *k'wel-2\**.]

poign'ant (poi'yan't) adj. 1. a. Physically painful. b. Keenly distressing to the mind or feelings. c. Profoundly moving, touching. 2. Piercing; incisive. 3. a. Neat, skillful, and to the point. b. Astute and pertinent; relevant. 4. Agreeably intense or stimulating: *poignant delight*. 5. *Archaic*. a. Sharp or sour to the taste; piquant. b. Sharp or pungent to the smell. [ME *poinant* *< OFr. poignant*, pr. part. of *poindre*, to prick *< Lat. pungere*. See *peuk-\**.] -poign'ance, poign'an'cy n. -poign'ant'ly adv.

poi·kil·o·therm (poi·kil'ə-thūrm') n. An organism, such as a fish or reptile, having a body temperature that varies with the temperature of its surroundings; an ectotherm. [*Gk. poikilos*, spotted; various; see *peig-\** + -therm.]

poi·ki·lo·ther·mic (poi·ki·lō-thēr'mik) also poi·ki·lo·ther·mal (-māl) also poi·ki·lo·ther·mous (-məs) adj. Of or relating to an organism having a body temperature that varies with the temperature of its surroundings; cold-blooded. -poi·ki·lo·ther'mi·a, poi·ki·lo·ther'mism n.

poi·lū (pōw-lū') n. *Slang*. A French soldier, esp. in World War I. [*Fr.* hairy, tough, *poilu* *< OFr. pelu*, hairy *< VLat. \*pilū-tus* *< Lat. pilus*, hair.]

Poin·ca·ré (pwān-kā-rā'), Jules Henri. 1854-1912. French mathematician and physicist who made a number of contributions to the field of celestial mechanics.

Poincaré, Raymond. 1860-1934. French president (1913-20) and premier (1912-13, 1922-23, and 1926-29).

poin·ci·an·a (poi'n-sē-ān'ə, -ā'nə) n. See royal poinciana. [*NLat. Poinciana*, genus name, after M. De Poinci, 17th-cent. governor of the French West Indies.]

poin·set·ti·a (poi'n-sēt'ē-ə, -sēt'ə) n. A tropical American shrub (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) that has showy, usu. scarlet bracts beneath the small yellow inflorescences. [*NLat.*, after Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851), Amer. diplomat.]

point (point) n. 1. A sharp or tapered end. 2. An object having a sharp or tapered end. 3. A tapering extension of land projecting into water; a peninsula, cape, or promontory. 4. A mark formed by or as if by a sharp end. 5. A mark or dot used in printing or writing for punctuation, esp. a period. 6. A decimal point. 7. *Ling*. A vowel point. 8. One of the protruding marks used in certain methods of writing and printing for the sightless. 9. *Math*. A dimensionless geometric object having no properties except location. 10. a. A place or locality considered with regard to its position. b. A narrowly particularized and localized position or place; a spot. 11. A specified degree, condition, or limit, as in a scale or course. 12. a. Any of the 32 equal divisions marked at the circumference of a mariner's compass card that indicate direction. b. The interval of 11°15' between any two adjacent markings. 13. a. A distinct condition or degree. b. The interval of time immediately before a given occurrence; the verge. 14. A specific moment in time. 15. An objective or a purpose to be reached or achieved, or one that is worth reaching or achieving. 16. The major idea or essential part of a concept or narrative. 17. A significant, outstanding, or effective idea, argument, or suggestion. 18. A separate distinguishing item of element; a detail: *not his strong point*. 19. A quality or characteristic that is important or distinctive, esp. a standard characteristic used to judge an animal. 20. A single unit, as in counting, rating, or measuring. 21. a. A unit of academic credit usu. equal to one hour of class work per week during one semester. b. A numerical unit of academic achievement equal to a letter grade. 22. *Sports & Games*. A unit of scoring or counting. 23. a. A unit equal to one dollar, used to quote or state variations in the current prices of stocks or commodities. b. A unit equal to one percent, used to quote or state interest rates or shares in gross profits. 24. One percent of the total principal of a loan, paid up front to the lender and considered separately from the interest. 25. *Mus*. A phrase, such as a fugue subject, in contrapuntal music. 26. *Print*. A unit of type size equal to 0.01384 inch, or approx. 1/72 of an inch. 27. A jeweler's unit of weight equal to 2 milligrams or 0.01 carat. 28. a. The act or an instance of pointing. b. The stiff and attentive stance taken by a hunting dog. 29. a. Needlepoint. b. See bobbin lace. 30. a. A reconnaissance or patrol unit that moves ahead of an advance party or guard, or that follows a rear guard. b. The position occupied by such a unit or guard. 31. a. An electrical contact, esp. one in the distributor of an automobile engine. b. *Chiefly British*. An electrical socket or outlet. 32. points. The extremities of an animal, such as a horse or dog. 33. a. A movable rail, tapered at the end, such as that used in a railroad switch. b. The vertex of the angle created by the intersection of rails in a frog or switch. 34. A ribbon or cord with a metal tag at the end, used to fasten

ā pat oi boy  
ā pay ou out  
ār care oo took  
ā father oo boot  
ē pet ū cut  
ē be ū urge  
ī plit th thin  
ī pie th this  
īr pler hw which  
ō pot zh vision  
ō toe ā about  
ō paw item

Stress marks:  
/ (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)

